CALIFORNIA WASTEWATER CLIMATE CHANGE GROUP

1737 North First Street, Suite 300, San Jose, California 95112

Core Steering Committee

Randy Schmidt, P.E. Central Contra Costa Sanitary District

Kris Flaig
City of Los Angeles

Vicki Fry Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

Project Manager for CWCCG

Jackie Kepke CH2M Hill

Steering Committee

Central Contra Costa Sanitation District

City of Fresno

City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation

City of San Diego – Metropolitan Wastewater Department

East Bay Municipal Utilities District

Eastern Municipal Water District

Inland Empire Utilities Agency

Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

Orange County Sanitation District

Sacramento Regional County
Sanitation District

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant August 27, 2009

Mr. Christopher Calfee Special Counsel California Air Resources Board 1017 "L" Street, #2223 Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Calfee:

CWCCG Comments on the Natural Resources Agency's July, 2009 Proposed Changes to the CEQA Guidelines

The California Wastewater Climate Change Group (CWCCG) is a statewide coalition of wastewater treatment agencies. Approximately 90% of California's municipal wastewater is treated by CWCCG members. This coalition has reviewed the Resources Agency's efforts to incorporate climate change into the CEQA Guidelines and wish to highlight one of our concerns.

We feel that any greenhouse gas proposal, CEQA or otherwise, should distinguish between anthropogenic emissions of CO_2 and those CO_2 emissions derived from activities that mimic the natural short-term carbon cycle, i.e., biogenic emissions.

In the short-term carbon cycle, atmospheric CO_2 absorbed by plants during photosynthesis can take several paths before reentering the atmosphere as CO_2^{-1} . Activities such as renewable fuel combustion, respiration and the release of CO_2 from municipal wastewater treatment plants all return atmospheric CO_2 absorbed by plants weeks earlier. Unlike fossil-fuel emissions that release carbon entombed deep underground for centuries, these "biogenic" carbon dioxide emissions do not change the atmospheric concentration of CO_2 .

We are concerned that CEQA significance thresholds under discussion do not distinguish between fossil-fuel based and other anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide vs. renewable or biogenic emissions of carbon dioxide.

If no distinction is made between these two, for example, the combustion of renewable fuels could falsely trigger a determination of significance. CEQA should not discourage the use of renewables or non-fossil fuel carbon as that would frustrate a key strategy needed to combat climate change.

¹ See BAAQMD, <u>Staff Report Proposed Amendments to BAAQMD Regulation 3: Fees</u>, p. 15, May 12, 2008.

We ask that the Resources Agency advise lead agencies that biogenic emissions exert no net adverse impact on the environment. Consequently, the Resources Agency should also advise that these biogenic emissions should NOT be considered in any "bright-line" significance threshold nor any performance standard under CEQA.

We thank you for this opportunity to provide you with our concerns and look forward to discussing these issues with you further. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Patrick Griffith at (562) 908-4288 ext. 2117.

Sincerely,

California Wastewater Climate Change Group

cc: Ian Peterson

Kirk Miller Jackie Kepke